

KEYWORD GLOSSARY

SUMMER
TERM 5



YEAR 7

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

English:

Key Word	Definition
Shakespeare	English playwright, poet and actor. Widely regarded as the greatest playwright of all time.
The Globe Theatre	A theatre in London where most of Shakespeare's plays were first performed in the 16 th and 17 th centuries.
Meter	The basic rhythmic structure of a verse or lines in verse.
Rhyme	A rhyme scheme is the pattern of rhymes at the end of each line of a poem or song.
Iambic pentameter	A type of metric line used in traditional English poetry and verse drama.
Social context	What was going on when the writer was writing, or the text was set.
Tragedies	A play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, especially one concerning the downfall of the main character.
Comedies	A play characterised by its humorous or satirical tone and its depiction of amusing people or incidents, in which characters ultimately triumph over adversity.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Maths:

Word	Definition
Area	The space inside a 2D shape
Volume	The space inside a 3D shape
Parallel	Two or more lengths in the same direction that will never touch eg. Train tracks
Perpendicular	Two lengths that meet at a 90° angle.
Equation	A combination of terms that equal either a value or another combination of terms
Inverse Operation	The operation that 'undoes' what was done by a previous operation eg add and subtract, multiply and divide
Numerator	The value at the top of a fraction eg the 1 in $\frac{1}{2}$
Denominator	The value at the bottom of a fraction eg the 2 in $\frac{1}{2}$
Mixed number	A combination of wholes and fractions eg $2\frac{1}{4}$
Improper fraction	When the numerator is greater than the denominator in a fraction eg. $\frac{5}{3}$

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Science: 7B2 Biology Topic 2 – Photosynthesis, Ecosystems and Health SHORTLIST

Full list of keywords on the VLE Science Resources 7B2 Topic Page.

Key Word	Definition
PHOTOSYNTHESIS	A chemical reaction that makes glucose and oxygen from carbon dioxide and water, using light energy.
CHLOROPHYLL	A green pigment found in chloroplasts that absorbs light for the process of photosynthesis.
GLUCOSE	A product of photosynthesis, used by plants to grow and make useful substances (e.g., cellulose, starch, oils and amino acids).
PRODUCERS	Organisms that produce their own food, usually through photosynthesis using energy from the Sun. Examples include plants, algae and some bacteria.
CONSUMERS	Organisms that consume other organisms for energy.
PREDATOR	A consumer that hunts and kills other consumers for energy.
PREY	A consumer that is hunted and killed for energy.
INTERDEPENDENCE	When all the organisms connected in a food web depend on each other to survive.
BIOMAGNIFICATION	The build up of substances along a food chain, usually affecting organisms at higher trophic levels.
PROTEINS	A food group needed to make new cells, for growth (e.g., building muscle) and to repair damage. Found in meat, fish, eggs and milk.
CARBOHYDRATES	A food group, including simple sugars and complex starches, needed for energy. Found in sweets, fruit, pasta, bread, potatoes and rice.
LIPIDS	A food group, including solid fats and liquid oils, needed to store energy, make cell membranes and hormones, and for insulation and protection. Found in beef, cheese and nuts.
VITAMINS	A food group needed in small amounts to help use other nutrients efficiently and keep our cells working properly. Includes vitamin A (cheese, eggs, fish) for better vision, vitamin C (citrus fruits) for healthy skin, and vitamin D (sunlight, fish) for healthy bones and muscles.
MINERALS	A food group needed in small amounts to help use other nutrients efficiently and keep our cells working properly. Includes calcium (milk, green vegetables) for strong bones and teeth, and iron (red meat, beans, nuts) for blood cells.
ENERGY REQUIREMENTS	How much energy the body needed depending on sex, body mass and level of activity.
DIGESTION	The breakdown of large insoluble food molecules into small soluble food molecules, which can be absorbed into the blood.
STIMULANT	Drugs that speed up the nervous system, often making reactions faster. Including nicotine, caffeine, cocaine and ecstasy.
DEPRESSANT	Drugs that slow down the nervous system, often making reactions slower. Including alcohol and heroin.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Geography: Sustainability at High School Leckhampton

Key Word	Definition
Solar Energy	Sol means 'sun', so solar energy is the sunlight being captured to generate electricity using panels.
Attenuation Tanks	An underground tank that stores water that filters into it from the rain hitting the ground above. It is stored in this tank and then very slowly released into a local stream. We have one under our MUGA to protect against flooding of Hatherley Brook.
Electrical Charging Points	New cars can have electric motors rather than petrol ones, therefore the school has invested in charging points for this type of car.
Food Miles	The distance that your food has travelled to reach your plate. Some fruits and vegetables cannot be grown in the cool UK climate of the winter, so have to be imported for us from warmer (usually tropical) locations.
Carbon Footprint	The amount of carbon that your lifestyle generates typically. People who fly regularly, use cars a lot, have dogs, import food and goods from abroad and have high central heating or air conditioning units will generate the most carbon.
Sustainability	The ability to meet the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
Reduce	Limiting the amount of goods you purchase, so that less resources are used to support your lifestyle.
Recycle	Ensuring that the waste you create is dealt with appropriately, so that it can be turned into something new. E.g. most football shirts are now created using old plastic bottles, as the plastic is turned into Polyester (a fabric made from plastic).
Reuse	Finding another way of using something, e.g. an old wellington boot can become a plant pot!

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

History: Medieval Life

Key Word	Definition
psalter	A Christian book containing key religious writings, including the psalms
source	A piece of information about an event, topic or period in history
useful	Can be used to describe a source that provides a lot of information about a topic or event
urban	Relating to a town or city
rural	Relating to the country, rather than the town or city
villein	A peasant farmer who had to work for the lord of the manor by law
peasant	A person who owns or rents a small piece of land on which to grow crops or keep animals
manor	The main house or hall within an area of land under the control of a lord
merchant	A person who buys or sells large amounts of goods to make a profit
guild	A formal group of people with the same skills e.g. craftsmen
minority	A small group in society that is different to the rest of society
Black Death	A plague which killed thousands of people during the 14 th century
plague	A disease which affects humans and animals, often passed on by fleas
buboes	A swelling on the body that can be a symptom of plague
miasma	An unpleasant or unhealthy smell or vapour

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Religious Education: Belief in action

Key Word	Definition
secular	Relating to things that are not religious
anti-racism	Actively fighting against racism.
racism	Treating someone differently because of their skin colour or ethnicity
Feminism	Wanting men and women to have the same opportunities
prejudice	Judging someone based on a group they belong to, not based on reason.
discrimination	When someone is treated unfairly because of their race, gender, age etc.
Qur'an	The holy book of Islam
Denomination	A specific group within a particular religion
Ecumenism	Different Christian denominations working together
Interfaith Dialogue	When people of different religions talk to each other to try and understand each other better.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Art: Musical Mark Making

Key Word	Definition
Texture	The way artists use their chosen medium to create a physical or tactile surface in their art. This could mean either creating a three-dimensional aspect to the painting or drawing surface with their paint medium or creating the appearance of texture.
Rhythm	The movement within a piece of art that helps the eye travel through it to a point of focus. Like in music, rhythm in art can vary in its speed. Some works are calmer and more relaxed while others are more energetic and active.
Surface	The area of paper or other material upon which one works to create an image. The surface of the material used may be smooth, glossy, hard, rough, or soft.
Overlap	When shape or motif are in front of other shapes. If one shape overlaps another it communicates an illusion of depth.
Opacity	A term used to describe how much light can pass through an object ranging from transparent through translucent to opaque.
Expressionism	Refers to art in which the image of reality is distorted in order to make it expressive of the artist's inner feelings or ideas.
Narrative Art	Art that tells a story.
Movement	The principle of art used to create the impression of action in a work of art. Movement can apply to a single component in a composition or to the whole composition at once.
Composition	The way in which different elements of an artwork are combined. In general, this refers to the key subjects of the artwork and how they are arranged in relation to each other.
Density	Density describes how compact or concentrated something is. This could be marks placed close together or further apart to create dark and lighter tones in a drawing.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Textiles

Key Word	<i>Definition</i>
Applique	In ceramics and textiles an appliqué is a separate piece of clay or fabric added to the primary work, generally for the purpose of decoration.
Cotton	A woven fabric made of cotton yarns.
Embellish	To make (something) more attractive by the addition of decorative details or features.
Embroidery	Using a needle and thread to hand sew patterns, pictures or words with decorative stitches.
Fabric	Cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibres.
Hem	The edge of a piece of fabric that has been neatened and stitched to prevent fraying and unravelling.
Needle	A long thin tool with a pointed tip at one end and a hole or eye at the other, used for hand sewing.
Stencil	A piece of material that has lettering or a design cut out and is used as a guide or overlay.
Sublimation Print	A method of printing that transfers a design into a material or fabric using ink and heat.
Thread	Used to sew with, typically made from cotton or polyester.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Product Design

Abrasive	Used to make surfaces smooth. They are usually paper backed such as glass paper. Start with a coarse grade and then work through the grades to finish with a fine or smooth grade.
Annotation	Adding words, phrases and notes to your work, especially in your booklet or sketchbook, that explain your thoughts, ideas and intentions.
Circuit	A circuit in electronics contains components joined by connecting wires; there is usually a switch to turn on the power supply to make the circuit function.
Design	A creative process. Producing a final solution through a problem solving creative process of developing ideas within set constraints.
Isometric	A method of representing three-dimensional objects on a flat surface by means of a drawing that shows three planes of the object.
LED	Light -Emitting Diode - A semiconductor diode which glows when voltage is applied.
Pewter	An alloy of lead and tin which has a very low melting point. Used for casting small items of jewellery.
Pillar Drill	Used for drilling holes through materials including a range of woods, plastics and metals.
Render	The process of adding shading, colour and texture to a 2D or 3D form in order to create a realistic image with volume and weight.
Tenon Saw	A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Food

Bacteria	Small organisms, or living things, that can be found in all natural environments. They are made of a single cell. Most bacteria can be seen only with a microscope.
Bind	Adding a liquid, such as beaten egg or melted fat, to a dry mixture to hold it together.
Bridge Hold	A knife skill, where you hold the food to be cut between the fingers and thumb creating a bridge. The knife should go through the bridge to cut the food.
Claw Grip	A knife skill where you hold the food to be cut by creating a claw by partly curling your fingers together into a claw shape.
Cross-Contamination	The process by which bacteria or other microorganisms are unintentionally transferred from one substance or object to another, with harmful effect.
Food Group	A way of classifying types of food according to their main nutrients.
Hygienic	Hygiene is any practice or activity that you do to keep things healthy and clean.
Ingredients	The individual parts of a recipe of food.
Nutrients	Chemicals found in food that perform a particular function in the body.
Recipe	A set of instructions for preparing a particular dish, including a list of the ingredients required.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Design Technology: Ceramics

Architecture	The design and construction of buildings. The style in which a building is designed and constructed, especially with regard to a specific period, place, or culture.
Applique	In ceramics and textiles an appliqué is a separate piece of clay or fabric added to the primary work, generally for the purpose of decoration.
Bisque	Pottery that has been fired, but not glazed.
Ceramic	Pots and other objects made from clay and hardened by heat.
Clay	Moist sticky earth that can be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics.
Frottage	The technique or process of taking a rubbing from an uneven surface to form the basis of a work of art.
Leather hard	Clay which is dried and hardened enough to be decorated or trimmed with slip but not enough to be fired.
Organic Shapes	Shapes, often curved in appearance, that are like those found in nature, such as plants, animals, and rocks.
Slab Building	A construction technique in which clay is rolled into thin sheets and manipulated into shapes.
Texture	The surface quality of a piece of work. In three-dimensional artwork, the term refers to how the piece feels when it's touched.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Music: Music for Movies

Key Word	Definition
Structure	How many sections there are in a piece of music (for example, a beginning, middle and end would be 3 sections)
Texture	How many layers there are in a piece of music (lots of instruments playing different things will usually mean lots of layers)
Motif	A small section of music, sometimes only a few notes long
Leitmotif	A motif associated with a character or place
Theme	A broader collection of motifs and/or leitmotifs
Genre	A style of music or film. For example, pop music is a genre, or jazz music. Similarly, action is a genre of film, or comedy, etc.
Diegetic Music	Music that exists within the world of the film. For example, if a character goes to a bar and there's a band playing, we would describe this as diegetic.
Non-diegetic music	Music that only we, the audience, can hear. For example, if there's a dramatic battle in space with music in the background the characters can't hear that music in the world of the film, but we can.
Commission	When a composer is paid to write music for a specific event (or film). For example, John Williams was commissioned to write the music for Star Wars.
Score	Another term for a piece of music, but usually associated with the written sheet music itself.
Underscore	Music that sits in the background, usually to provide atmosphere.
Mickey Mousing	Using film music to very literally mimic the action on screen. For example, a character falls over so we hear a big cymbal crash.

Topic Glossaries – Year 7

Drama:

Key Word	Definition
Shakespeare	English playwright, poet and actor.
Globe Theatre	A theatre in London built in 1599 where many of Shakespeare's plays were first performed.
Playwright	A person who writes plays.
Actor	A person who performs in plays.
Character	A part of a play, created by the playwright.
Setting	Where the play is set; the stage created.
Monologue	A speech by a character on stage with other characters.
Soliloquy	A speech by a character on stage alone.